

grown from a small association employing a few people into a set of four corporations serving the medical and general community with approximately 80 employees. The Society focuses on medical, social, bioethics, environmental health and resource allocation issues.

Mr. Levine has been on the faculty of Michigan State University since 1985, where he is currently an Associate Adjunct Professor in the College of Human Medicine. He has published extensively about health issues in scholarly and popular journals. In 1992, *Health Care Weekly Review* cited him as one of the eight most influential health care policy individuals or organizations in the State of Michigan. Peter Levine was a founding Board Member and volunteer for the Genesee County Free Medical Clinic. He also serves on the board of numerous civic and professional organizations. Currently he is the Chair of the Michigan Council of County Medical Society Executives.

Mr. President, I have mentioned only a small sampling of the many ways in which Charles Steward Mott Community College and Mr. Peter Levine have used their creativity, hard work and unflagging commitment to public service to make this community and our nation a better place to live. I know my colleagues will join me in honoring Mott Community College and Peter Levine for service on behalf of the Genesee Valley Region and State of Michigan.●

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF CHARLIE MOHR

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Charles "Charlie" Joseph Mohr, the University of Wisconsin's last 165-pound collegiate boxing champion. In April 1960, Charlie was badly beaten in a NCAA championship bout against San Jose State's Stuart Bartell. Minutes later he began convulsing in the locker room and lost consciousness. A week afterward, Charlie died without regaining consciousness.

Charlie grew up in Merrick, NY, and learned to box in nearby Long Beach. At age 18, he reached the semifinals of the prestigious New York City Golden Gloves amateur boxing tournament. In 1955, Charlie wrote a letter to Wisconsin's boxing Coach John Walsh asking about the possibility of receiving a scholarship. Coach Walsh eagerly obliged.

At the university, he excelled in all aspects of campus life. He was a good student who helped others study for their exams. Charlie was very involved with the local parish St. Paul's Church and even thought about becoming a priest.

However, it was in the ring where he gained his notoriety. In his freshman

year, he won two university tournaments despite not being able to compete on the varsity team. The next year he won seven of his nine fights. As a junior, he captured the NCAA's 165-pound championship after defeating Jesse Klinkenberg.

The cause of Charlie's death is still in question. Doctors dispute whether the brain hemorrhaging that led to his untimely passing was caused by a blow at the hands of Bartell or an aneurysm. No one can dispute the profound impact his death had on the University and the intercollegiate sport. A couple of weeks after Charlie's death the faculty decided to disband the school's boxing program. Soon after, the NCAA followed suit, abolishing boxing as a sanctioned sport.

On January 19, 1999, I proposed S. 143, the Professional Boxing Safety Act Amendments of 1999 in order to try to protect fighters from lasting and debilitating head injuries in the ring. The bill passed, as an amendment to S. 305, the Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act, on July 27 of last year. The bill will require fighters to undergo a computer axial tomography (CAT) scan before a fighter can renew their professional license. Hopefully, the lesson taught to us by Charlie Mohr will not be forgotten.●

IN RECOGNITION OF BETH DANIEL

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to recognize one of South Carolina's most outstanding athletes, Beth Daniel, who was recently inducted into the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) Tour Hall of Fame—only the 16th woman to claim this prestigious honor.

A native of Charleston, SC, Daniel moved to Greenville to attend Furman University and play collegiate golf. While a student at Furman, she captured the U.S. Women's Amateur title twice, in 1975 and 1977. She was a member of the 1976 and 1978 U.S. Curtis Cup teams and the 1978 World Cup team. Since joining the LPGA Tour in 1979, she has collected an impressive 32 career victories and seven LPGA awards, including the 1979 LPGA Rookie of the Year award.

Beth had a phenomenal year in 1990, winning seven tournaments, including a major—the Mazda LPGA Championship—and setting a record for consecutive rounds in the 60s with nine. Also in 1990, she was named the Rolex Player of the Year and the United Press International Female Athlete of the Year. In 1995, she entered the South Carolina Golf Hall of Fame and, in 1996, became the third player in LPGA history to cross the \$5 million mark in career earnings. She was also a member of the victorious 1996 U.S. Solheim Cup team.

Beth Daniel's accomplishments on the LPGA Tour and her many contributions to women's golf make her an ex-

cellent addition to the LPGA Hall of Fame. She is a credit to her sport, to Charleston, and to the State of South Carolina.●

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL DOBMEIER

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Michael Dobmeier and to recognize him as a member of a distinguished group of North Dakotans who have demonstrated extraordinary leadership in their military careers and civilian life.

Michael was recently elected National Commander of the million-member Disabled American Veterans, a group with a historic tradition of advocating responsible legislation to assist disabled veterans, their families and survivors. Speaking of the DAV recently Michael said, "I soon discovered the critical role the DAV serves in the lives of disabled veterans and their families in my community and communities nationwide." I wholeheartedly agree with this statement and attest to the fact that Michael has exemplified through his many significant achievements the great importance of the Disabled American Veterans.

Michael Dobmeier is a native of Grand Forks, North Dakota. After graduating from high-school, he enlisted in the navy in 1969. Following boot camp in San Diego, he trained as an engine man in Great Lakes, IL, attended Submarine School in New London, CT, and, later, Diver's School in San Diego.

While serving off the coast of Washington in April 1972 aboard the USS *Trigger*, Michael was severely burned when an engine crankcase oil heater exploded. It sprayed him with flaming oil and caused him 2nd and 3rd degree burns over more than 30 percent of his body.

Following this accident, Michael received a military discharge and joined the Grand Forks' Disabled American Veterans Chapter 2. Since then, he has held almost every local, state, and national leadership position in the organization and has held all chapter and department leadership positions. At the 1994 DAV National Convention, Michael was chosen to serve on the National Executive and Finance Committee, was elected 4th and 3rd Junior Vice Commander consecutively at the 1995 and 1996 DAV National Conventions, and at the 1997 National Convention was elected 1st Junior Vice Commander. In 1998, Michael was elected Senior Vice Commander at the National Convention in Las Vegas, NV. He was also the president of the North Dakota Veterans Home Foundation and was chosen the 1985 DAV Outstanding Member of the Department of North Dakota.

Michael Dobmeier resides in Grand Forks with his wife Sandra Jo and their two children. As owner and President of Dobmeier, Inc., an independent

insurance company, Michael has also found success in the business world.

I am proud to honor Michael Dobmeier as a person who has served his country with distinction and accepted the challenges and risks associated with this service. As Michael recently stated, "Taking risks means moving forward while others are waiting for better times, while others are waiting for proven results, and while others are waiting for applause for their past performance. The greatest risk of all, however, is to take no risks * * * make no changes." We thank Mr. Dobmeier today for taking those risks. The world is truly a better place because of him.●

IN RECOGNITION OF BURTON H. BOYUM

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Burton H. Boyum, who is being honored on April 13th for his significant contributions to the preservation of the history of mining in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Burton H. Boyum was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1919 and moved to the Upper Peninsula in 1941. He quickly learned to love the beauty of the U.P. and the outstanding character of its people. He worked as a mining engineer for one of the U.P.'s largest employers at the time, Cleveland Cliffs International, from his arrival in the U.P. until his retirement in 1984. Mr. Boyum's experience with Cleveland Cliffs inspired him to teach the public about the geology, mineralogy and mining heritage of his adopted home.

Mr. Boyum has contributed greatly to the preservation of the U.P.'s mining heritage throughout the years. In 1961, he was a founding Board Member of the Quincy Mine Hoist Association and was named its first Secretary. He served as President of the Board of the Association from 1973 until 1998, when he was named the first Chairman of the Board. Mr. Boyum has also served on the Advisory Commission of the Keweenaw National Historical Park, served as President of the Historical Society of Michigan, helped gain State approval for the Michigan Iron Industry Museum, and helped to create the Marquette Range Iron Mining Heritage Theme Park. He has written two books about the mining experience in the U.P., *Saga of Iron Mining in Michigan's Upper Peninsula* and *The Mather Mine*, and has also produced two videos about the history of U.P. mining.

As important as the mining experience has been to the U.P., Mr. Boyum also embraced the U.P.'s love for the outdoors and outdoor sports. He successfully campaigned for the creation of the National Ski Hall of Fame in Ishpeming, Michigan, and served as its first President and Curator. He also helped to organize the Great Lakes Olympic Training Center Association and served as its President for 10 years.

Mr. President, the history of Michigan's Upper Peninsula is deeply intertwined with the iron and copper mining industries. Burton H. Boyum has served the people of the U.P. well by dedicating himself to the preservation of its mining heritage. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing him well and in thanking him for his efforts.●

IN MEMORY OF MARY BODNE

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, last month a former Charleston, SC resident and longtime friend, Mary Bodne, passed away at the age of 93. She and her husband, Ben, a Charleston native, owned and operated the Algonquin Hotel in New York City for over 41 years. In honor of their dedication to historic preservation and their service to all of those who had the pleasure of staying at the Algonquin, I ask that the attached article from the New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 4, 2000]

MARY BODNE, EX-OWNER OF ALGONQUIN HOTEL, DIES AT 93

(By Douglas Martin)

Mary Bodne, who with her husband, Ben, fell in love with the Algonquin Hotel on their honeymoon and later owned it for 41 years, died on Monday at Lenox Hill Hospital in Manhattan. She was 93.

She lived at the elegant Midtown hotel, the literary hangout of the Jazz Age, from 1946 until her death, spending most afternoons in her lobby armchair greeting regulars.

It all began when the Bodnes, newly married, lunched at the Algonquin in the early 1920's and sighted Will Rogers, whom they had seen the night before at the Ziegfeld Follies; Douglas Fairbanks Sr., Sinclair Lewis, Eddie Cantor, Gertrude Lawrence and Beatrice Lillie. The bride joked to her husband, an oil distributor in Charleston, S.C., that after he bought the baseball team he dreamed about, he should get her the hotel.

Although Mr. Bodne toyed with buying the Pittsburgh Pirates, he never bought a ball club. But in 1946 he paid around \$1 million for the 200-room hotel at 59 West 44th Street, between Fifth Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas. The couple promptly moved in.

For the former Mary Mazo, the Algonquin was the final address in an odyssey that began in Odessa, Ukraine, where she was the second child in a large Jewish family that fled the pogroms when she was an infant. A family story has it that the baby Mary began to cry in an attic while Cossacks rampaged below, but that she miraculously hushed up before it was too late. It is said that Mrs. Bodne's later loquaciousness was compensation for that momentary silence.

The Mazo family immigrated to Charleston, where the father, Elihu, opened the city's first Jewish delicatessen. When George Gershwin and DuBose Heyward were working on "Porgy and Bess," they were frequent customers. They would also discuss the creation of the show at dinners in the Mazo family home.

Decades later, the Mazo tradition of hospitality would continue at the Algonquin. Mrs. Bodne cooked chicken soup for an ailing Laurence Olivier. She baby-sat for Simone

Signoret, who called her "one of my three truest friends."

Mrs. Bodne had a gift for acquiring house seats for sold-out Broadway shows for desperate friends. Ella Fitzgerald was so grateful that she regularly sang to Mrs. Bodne whenever she stayed at the hotel.

The Irish writer Brendan Behan was so touched by a courtesy that he declared, "Mary, your son will live to be pope," even though Mrs. Bodne was Jewish and had two daughters.

The daughters, Renee Colby Chubet and Barbara Anspach, both live in Manhattan. Mrs. Bodne is also survived by four sisters: Annie Rabin and Celie Weissman, both of Manhattan, and Minnie Meislin and Norma Mazo, both of Charleston.

The Bodnes bought the Algonquin, built in 1902 in the French Renaissance style, from Frank Case, who had catered to writers and editors from *The New Yorker* and other nearby publications. Among them were Dorothy Parker, Robert Benchley, Franklin P. Adams, Edna Ferber and Alexander Woollcott. They gathered around several tables before settling on the round one that became famous, not least because of Mr. Case's knack for publicity.

When he bought the hotel, Mr. Bodne, who enjoyed promoting boxing matches, said he would not attempt to recreate Mr. Case's role as boniface of the literati. But he said he regarded the Algonquin as an investment and, as such, had no intention of changing its essential character. So he kept the mahogany panels and deep-pile carpeting, while adding such amenities as color television and air-conditioning.

The Bodnes ended up playing host to a new generation of literary and show business celebrities, like the writer John Henry Faulk when he was blacklisted and exiled from Hollywood. Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe made so much noise working on a musical that the other guests complained; the show was the hugely successful "My Fair Lady."

Mr. Bodne, who died in 1992, had vowed that he would sell the charmingly dowager hotel the day it needed self-service elevators. He sold it in 1987 to the Aoki Corporation, the Brazilian subsidiary of a Japanese corporation, which in a 1991 renovation installed self-service elevators.

In 1997, Aoki sold the hotel to the Camberley Hotel Company, which promptly did its own \$4 million renovation, promising no major changes. In an article in *The New York Times*, Julie V. Iovine noted that the newsstand had been sacrificed for space to sell coffee mugs, and that door numbers had been replaced by plaques featuring remarks by the famed Algonquin wits. The impression, she wrote, was "self-consciousness verging on kitsch."

At a party celebrating the makeover, Mrs. Bodne sat on the new velvet chair that had replaced her beloved old sagging one. "What I've seen looks very nice, but it will never look like my old Algonquin now," she said. "No, darling, I know it will never be the same."

Except for the cat. Each owner of the Algonquin, including the Bodnes, has kept a lobby cat. The current one is named Matilda.●

TRIBUTE TO SARAH DAHLIN

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to strongly commend and honor Sarah Dahlin of Vermillion, South Dakota. Sarah has been a highly-valued